YADKIN & CATAWBA JOURNAL.

VOL. IV.—NO. 182.] SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, MAY 27, 1828. [New Series. VOL. I.—NO. 2.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY LEMUEL BINGHAM,
At $3 a year, or $2 50, if paid in advance

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly.

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between THOMAS TROTTER & CO. was dissolved on the 15th instant, by mutual consent. Persons indebted to us will please call and settle their respective accounts, without delay, as we wish to close the concern as soon as possible.

Charlotte, Jan. 22, 1828.—67.

TROTTER & HUNTINGTON,
Watch Makers and Jewellers.

OF the late firm of THOMAS TROTTER & Co. have removed their establishment to the building opposite Mr. Jno. Sloan's new house, about 50 yards north of the Court-House, where they are prepared to carry on the above business, in all its various branches, with neatness and despatch. They have a handsome assortment of gold and silver Patent Levers, and good plain Watches; Gentlemen's and Ladies' gold Chains, Seals and Keys; Pearl, Filagree and Paste Ear Rings, Breast Pins and Finger Rings, of handsome patterns; Silver Table and Tea Spoons, and various other articles in their line, which they will sell low for Cash. No exertions will be spared, on their part, to give complete satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

Charlotte, Jan. 29, 1828.—66.

VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

BEING desirous to remove from this country, I offer for sale my *HOUSE and LOTS* in the town of Charlotte, where I at present reside. On the premises is a good dwelling house, large and convenient *Store House*, and all other out buildings necessary for the comfortable residence of a family; together with a Well of most excellent water. The lot is in need repair, all the fences having been made new within a few months past. The situation is one of the most desirable in the village, either as regards health, a stand for business, or good neighborhood.

I will also sell a tract of land adjoining the town. The land is of good quality, well timbered, and what is cleared, under a good fence. The price will be made to suit the times. Apply to the subscriber.

GREEN KENDRICK.

Charlotte, March 12, 1828.—74tf.

Notice.

THE subscribers having been appointed Executors of the last will and testament of Andrew McNeely, deceased, give notice to all persons indebted to his Estate, to come forward and make payment, and to those having claims against his estate to present them as the law directs, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

R. H. MORRISON, } *Exer's.*
JOHN F. McNEELY. }

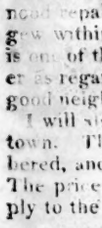
April 10, 1828.—4182.

RAN AWAY

FROM the subscriber, living in the county of Mecklenburg, Virgina, two miles south of Roanoke, and 5 miles below Harkin's fery, a likely young negro man, about 24 years old, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, and quite black, by the name of *Africa*. He absconded on Sunday night, the 30th of March last; and had on, at the time, a Roundabout of double-wove cotton cloth, and dyed of a purple colour;—pantaloons of the same;—waistcoat of the same cloth, not dyed. It is expected that he will take the road leading from Oxford, by Hillsboro, Greensboro and Salisbury, to South-Carolina and Georgia in pursuit of his wife, who was carried some months since, from this neighborhood to the southern country. Africa has occasionally a slight stammer in speaking, especially when embarrassed. WM. MARSHALL.

April 4, 1828.—3182 p.

DR. I. Z. WILLIAMSON,



HAVING located himself in Charlotte, respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of the village and its vicinity, in the various branches of his profession; and may be found at the shop formerly occupied by *Dr. J. D. Boyd.* 3183.

Education.

THE subscribers, five miles south of Charlotte, having built a commodious house, have employed Mrs. JANE CUSHMAN as Teacher. The situation is as healthy as any in Mecklenburg. Mrs. Cushman will Teach Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, Drawing and Needle Work, or any part, as may be wished; or suit the student.

Boarding may be had at either of the subscribers, or at Dr. Joseph W. Ross, (the farthest not more than three-quarters of a mile from the school,) at sixty dollars, including tuition, per year.

WILLIAM P. SPRINGS, }
ANDREW SPRINGS. }

4184.

Desultory Selections.

From the Richmond Compiler.

New Formula of Advertising.—We have seen the powers of poetry more than once employed upon "the dull pursuits of civil life." Shopkeepers have been sometimes in the habit of celebrating in lively strains the beauties of their assortments; and we doubt very much, whether there is any strain of poetry more profitable to the N. York editors than those namby-pamby verses, in which Monsieur Bonfanti, of Broadway, strings together all the various curiosities which he spreads before the eyes of the city belles. But we have just seen the powers of poetry converted to a more common purpose. It reminds us in some sort of "the noble dust of Alexander stopping a beer barrel. We have frequently seen our ungallant husbands advertising in flaring capitals their absconding helpmates—and telling the pitiable tale of the desertion, down to the natural conclusion, that "she has absconded from bed and board;" and that *he* consequently warns all persons against trusting her, for that *he* will "pay no debts of her contracting." All this is told us with the plainest species of prose; there is no play of the imagination or of the heart; every thing is as plain and as cold as if the man were "cheaping a beaver," or recommending his potatoes and onions for sale. This is the way in which most of our unfortunate Benedicts blazon their wrongs, or celebrate their misfortunes. Not such, however, is the way with every body; not such, certainly, is the case with a pleasant fellow in Ohio, who seems to be transported into the ecstacies of poetry, by the loss of his rib, and who pours out his feelings in the choicest hexameters. We recommend his poetry to our readers, but not his example, for their imitation:

CONNUBIAL.

When Wedlock joins two *genial* souls in one,
Earth boasts no higher bliss beneath the sun;
But when *discordant* one,—O! what a life!
The wretch must lead that's wed a vixen wife;
Hell has no pang in all its deep domains,
E'en mid the hottest focus of its flames
That would not be preferr'd—and thought a blessing
When—disgust succeeds to love—and scolding to caressing.
Two years have scarcely roll'd their destin'd round
Since Katrine's hand and mine, old Hymen bound;
Who gave some good advice (and always does they say)
How *I* was to 'protect'—*She* to 'obey:'
'Hail, wedded love!' was my response that day;
As Fancy pictured visions bright and gay,
And smooth, at first, we sailed the stream of time
Indulging fairy dreams of bliss divine—
No dove was ever fonder of her mate
Than, for a time, was my sweet, billing Kate.
Soon changed the scene, (but *I* was not the cause;)
Light clouds now dim the Heaven of our joys—
Now—thickens to a tempest—drear and dark;
Rough winds assail our matrimonial bark—
Now drive it furious on a leward shore
And wreck my fondest hopes forever more.

I now forwarn all persons to beware,
And *not to trust* that frail deceptive fair
On my account: I'll pay no debt from date;
Contracted by *that shrew*—my once *dear Kate.*

'Farewell! a long farewell! to married life—
Cursed be the hour that gave me such a wife,
Who, fairest days could cloud with her fierce will;
'And raise a tempest, though the winds were still;
I'll live alone—henceforth, (a quiet tiller,)
And have no more of her, so help me God,

JOHN MILLER.

Colerain Township, Ross co. Ohio, March 14th, 1828.

MRS. ROYAL.

The public has made many anxious inquiries about the Mrs. Walter Scott of the United States, and of late we had heard nothing of her or her black book, her sprained ankle and tobacco pipe: happily for the cause of taste and literature, we have discovered that she is alive, and that her tongue and pen wag as nimbly as ever. The last mail brought us a few pages of her new work, as her friend, Col'n. Stone would call them, "a delicious morceau," part of her travels through Maryland and the District of Columbia. The following extract is a compliment to Editors, which we make for its novelty. The old lady arrives in Fredericktown—

"Amongst the citizens, I was particularly struck with Mr. Tyler, President of the Bank. I happened to call for the purpose of changing some notes. Mr. Tyler is very deaf, and his back being towards me, he was unapprised of my entrance. He was sitting at a table writing. Some one told him a lady was in the Bank; his hat was off instantly, and rising, presented me with his chair, and refused to be seated whilst I remained in the Bank, though an aged man. He is a gentleman, who, like Col. McPherson, evidently belongs to the old school. He is said to be, and doubtless is, one of the most amiable men living. The last, though not the least, is my friend Mr. Sharpe, the Editor. I have more than once observed, that editors are the most feeling men in our country; and upon several accounts, the most deserving; and what is equally true, the worst rewarded in proportion to their deserts.—An editor is always at home; he is always in his office; he is always unengaged; he listens with attention; he hears with patience; he is quick at discerning; he is patient of wrongs; grateful for favors; he exposes the presumptuous, and advocates merit; a foe to vice; a friend to virtue; an enemy to oppression, and the never-failing friend of the injured. They toil at the oar night and day, to improve, instruct and amuse mankind. If it were not for them, the world would revert back to barbarism. The watch-towers of our liberties, they are the life and soul and sinews, as well as the glory of our country. However they may differ in politics, they agree in all these; and yet many of these men do not make their bread. How ungrateful!"

I begin to think that this Mrs. Royal is a very sensible old lady, who knows a thing or two, and says them in her own plain and unsophisticated manner!

Noah.

Ethan Allen.—We have heard one anecdote of Allen which we believe has not been in print. Mr. B an attorney of Vermont, once received from some person in Boston a note of hand, for £60 against Allen for collection. It being inconvenient for him at that time to pay the note, it was sued. When the case came on for trial, Allen employed a lawyer to get the action continued until he could raise money to settle the demand, and accordingly the attorney, as the readiest means of accomplishing his object, determined to deny the genuineness of the signature. This would oblige the plaintiff to produce the witness to the note; who, residing in Boston, could not easily be brought forward on the instant; the effect of the manœuvre would be to cause the plaintiff to postpone the trial till next court.

When the case was called, it happened that Allen was in a remote part of the house, and with astonishishment, heard his lawyer gravely deny the signature of the note. With long and fierce strides he rushed through the crowd and confronting the amazed 'Limb of the law,' rebuked him in a voice of thunder. "Mr.——— I did not hire you to come here and lie—that is a true note—I signed it—I'll swear to it—and I'll pay it. I want no shufflings, I want time. What I employed you for was to get this business put over to the next court—not to come here and line and juggle about it." The result was that the postponement of the claim was amicably arranged between the two lawyers.

Boston Literary Gaz.

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

The following judicious remarks of the New York Statesman, plainly show the cause of the present unparalleled commercial distress; and as plainly we think, the only remedy which it is in the power of the community to supply, either to alleviate present distress, or to provide against its future recurrence. Our wise men in Virginia, insist that the Tariff is the cause of all our calamities. We should come nearer the mark, we think, if we say that they *pretend* to insist upon it; for that they really believe their own professions, respect for their understandings will hardly allow us to suppose. What! the tariff the cause of sufferings, when it neither diminishes the amount of exports, nor enhances the price of the principal commodities of prime necessity!

Pressure of the times.—Seldom has a period occurred, when the stagnation of business and the distress of the mercantile community, as well as of the public generally, were so great as at present. We are informed that in this very busy month, when in ordinary seasons so many goods are purchased for the country, our merchants find almost as few sales as in mid winter. The truth is, that the scarcity of Money prevents dealers in the interior from paying for the stock of goods of last year, and from making new purchases.

The cause of this disastrous state of things is as plain as the sun at noon-day. During the fall and winter immense quantities of foreign goods, which were purchased at auction for no better reason than because they were thought to be cheap, have been thrown into market and have drained the country of specie. Take, for example, the following from a thousand instancies of the same kind. On the 17th of February, a British importer arrived at New-York with a cargo of probably refuse and flimsy articles from his own manufactory; and two days after, another cargo belonging to the same individual followed. The goods were sent to an auctioneer in Pearl street; the sales continued from day to day; and on the first of March, the importer returned to England with the proceeds of his sales, in his pocket, leaving the regular merchants of our city to lament the stagnation of trade, and the commercial embarrassments of the country.

The remedy of these evils is as palpable as the cause. Our excessive importations must be checked, our home industry cherished, articles that are necessary, and that our own mechanics and manufacturers can make, should be effectually protected. A very little protection, for instance, to our woollen manfacturers would induce them to bring into market three or four millions of dollars worth of these fabrics, and take the place of an equal value of British cloths. At the end of the year we would have in the country that amount more of money, than if protection be withheld. Who would be injured? The dye stuff, the oil, and other materials, that must be imported, would employ more tonnage than the imported cloth. Our merchants would buy and sell American cloths as they now do, and the manufacturers would have more ample means to buy other articles of consumption, which the want of employment now renders them unable to purchase. Look at the great consumption of foreign commodities in Rhode Island. Is commerce destroyed there? Let the merchants examine these things.

From the New-York Enquirer.

South Seas.—We have received and read with interest and satisfaction the report of the Committee recommending an appropriation for an expedition to the South Seas. It embraces many valuable facts, and details some which are unknown to the generality of our citizens. It is, ineded, refreshing to turn, occasionally, from the fierce political contests of the day, and regard a national project so honorable, so important, and withal so cheap in its prosecution.

We have an important commercial intercourse with those immense regions which lie beyond the South American continent; and limited, as our intercourse now is, we are satisfied, that in proportion as our knowledge of those countries increase, so will be the progressive increase of our commerce; and the money expended for this expedition will soon return in treble amount to the coffers of the nation, independent of the vast benefits which science and knowledge will derive from the successful issue of the undertaking.

Mr. Reynolds makes some very sensible remarks on the trade in the South Seas, and the importance of pushing our discovers further.

"It seems well understood at this time, that it is for our interest and for our *honor* to be well acquainted with the *capacities* of the globe to see what resources can be drawn from that great *common* of nations—the *ocean.*—The enlightened statesman, therefore, surveys all parts of it, with the view of opening new channels for commerce and trade; and he does not refuse to advance them by a present expense, when coupled with the certainty of a future and a greater good.

And what place is left for us to explore, but this Southern polar Region? This has never been thoroughly done by any nation. It is almost an unknown region yet, and opens a wide field of enterprise for us, at a most moderate expense. There are more than a million and a half of square miles entirely unknown; and a coast of more than three hundred degrees of longitude, in which the antarctic circle has never been approached; there are immense regions, within the comparatively temperate latitudes, but partially known, and which deserve further attention, and, for aught we know, countries corresponding to Lapland, Norway, part of Sweden, and the Northern parts of Siberia, in Asia, may still exist in the Southern hemisphere.

No one who has reflected on the vast resources of the earth, "which is our inheritance," can doubt, that such a large portion of it contains many things which may be turned to good account, by the enterprise and good management of our people—and these are the true profits of commerce. The great mass of the intelligence of the country is for it, and is calling on the National Legislature for aid in the undertaking."

If Congress authorizes the expedition, a Government vessel, properly equipped, should be preferred, and every facility afforded to Mr. Reynolds, corresponding with his enlarged views and indefatigable research. Our trade in furs, sandal wood, fish, pearl, &c. &c. exclusive of important discoveries, will amply repay the trifling expense, and trifling indeed it is, compared with the cost of exploring our own coasts and territories, and the annual appropriation for surveys.

Loose Legislation.—Rather an awkward state of things appears to have been brought about in Louisiana, through a singular oversight in the passage of an act by the Legislature, which has lately adjourned.—It seems that a very considerable portion of the Laws have been unintentionally repealed by that act, and it is suggested that an extra Session of the Legislature will be called to restore order. Complaints of the carelessness of Legislators are not unfrequent, but an oversight likely to be so mischievous in its consequences as the following, seldom occurs.

Mobile Register.

FROM THE NEW-ORLEANS ARGUS, APRIL 10.

Our Legislature at their late session, and the Governor, have been guilty of a most extraordinary oversight—the former in passing, and the latter in approving the law promulgated in our paper of yesterday, entitled "An act further amending several articles of the civil Code and Code of Practice," by the 25 th section of which the whole state may be thrown into confusion. This section repeals all laws passed anterior to the promulgation of the new Civil Code: consequently, the charters of all incorporations are annulled—our Courts of Justice done away with—and we have no other laws *in force*, but what is contained in the *New Civil Code, the Code of Practice and the Statutes passed since* 1824. We presume the Governor will be obliged to convoke the Legislature without delay, to remedy the evil that might result from their carelessness. The following is the section alluded to:

"*Sec.* 25. *And be it further enacted*, That all the rules of proceeding which existed in this state before the promulgation of the Code of Practice, except those relative to juries, recusation of judges and other officers, and of witnesses, and with respect to the competency of the latter, be and hereby abrogated; and that all the civil laws which were in force before the promulgation of the Civil Code lately promulgated, be and are hereby abrogated, except so much of title tenth to the old Civil Code as is embraced in its third chapter, which treats of the dissolution of committees or corporations.

The result of the trial referred to in the annexed article from the N. Hampshire Statesman will appear right, we are persuaded, to every right-thinking man. The vanity, the ambition or the weakness, which thus sacrifices kindred, ought to be treated as a mental delusion. [*N. Y. American.*

CONCORD, APRIL 26.—An interesting trial, we understand, has just been had in our Superior Court sitting at Amherst, upon the Will of the late Mr. Joseph Noyes, of Andover. Mr. Noyes, in 1818, made his Will in his last sickness, giving his three children, two sons and a daughter, inconsiderable legacies, and bequeathing the sum $10,000 to found a school in Andover. The school has been in operation several years. The heirs having some at age, have contested the validity of the Will, on the ground of the testator's insanity at the time of making it. The trial occupied three days. The Attorney General, Mr. Sullivan, argued the couse to the Jury in favor of the Will, and Mr. C. H. Atherton against it. The Chief Justice charged the Jury. The Jury returned as verdict against the Will. The verdict will give to the children, we are told, $12,000 or 15,000 dollars.

The British Parliamentary Review for 1826-7 says:—"There is no such complicated scheme of perfidy exemplified in the whole field of human depravity, as exists in the electioneering traffic of England, and is shared in, without the slightest scruple, by two thirds of the members of both Houses of Parliament."

An Ox raised by the Harmony Society of Economy, was slaughtered at Pittsburgh, (Penn.) about the 22d ult. which weighed 2559 lbs.

North Carolina Cherokee Indians.

When the amendment of the Senate to the Indian appropriation bill was under consideration in the House of Representatives, viz: "For the extinguishment of the claim of the Cherokees to the lands they occupy in the State of North Carolina"—

Mr. Shepperd expressed his regret and surprise, that the amendment under consideration should be met by the opposition of the honorable gentleman from Georgia, [Mr. Lumpkin]; for, said Mr. S. though it is true, that North Carolina does not present herself, claiming the extinguishment of the Indian title within her limits, under any express contract, like that which Georgia rightfully sets up; yet, said Mr. S. by a slight consideration of the question, it will appear, that there are strong reasons why North Carolina should share in the benefit proposed to Georgia. Nor, said he, can her claim to a favorable consideration be weakened in the estimation of the Committee, because she has not heretofore importuned the nation on this subject, nor disturbed the quite of the Indians resident within her limits, but towards whom, Mr. S. remarked, that he was proud to say, his State had ever been disposed to act with due regard to the principles of humanity and justice. A strong illustration, said Mr. S. of the truth of this remark will be afforded, when the Committee come to consider the farther amendment, which proposes refunding to North Carolina, the money paid by her for the extinguishment of the Indian reservations.

N. Carolina, said Mr. S., possessing a vast extent of Western Territory, in the year 1789 ceded it to the General Government, with no other reservation in her own favor, than the mere privilege or right of satisfying, out of it, the debts due her citizens, for military and other services, rendered in the war of the Revolution; and even the attainment of this stipulation was, by subsequent events, retarded and embarrassed with many difficulties. Having thus liberally given, North Carolina, said Mr. R., now comes merely to ask that she may have the honor and benefit of being associated with Georgia in the extinguishment of the remnant of the Indian title, within her at present contracted limits: for this, said he, no additional appropriation is asked, nor can the allowance of the request jeopardize, in any way, the just pretensions of Georgia, whilst its rejection may, and in all probability will, lead still farther to increase the burthens, already imposed upon her, by the injurious action of the General Government, in relation to this subject. There is no principle, said Mr. S., more fully illustrated by the melancholy history of the aborigines of this country, than that of their persevering adherence to the name and character of Tribe or Nation; yes, Mr. Chairman, to this rallying point of distinction they are seen to cleave, when scarce a vestige of national existence remains. Extinguish then, said Mr. S., the Indian title in Georgia alone, and the natural consequence will be, that those whom you drive from their miserable abode, in that State, will seek to unite with the remnant of their tribe remaining in North Carolina. Mr. S. adverted to the treaties of 1785 and 1791, by which the Government of the United States has bound the nation of the Cherokees to treat with no individual State; and remarked, that, while he was not disposed to condemn that policy which placed the Indian tribes under the exclusive care of the General Government, yet, said Mr. S., it certainly imposes upon that Government the obligation of extinguishing the Indian title to the lands lying within the individual states. He said, that, by the treaties of 1817 and 1819, it was no doubt the intention of the Executive of the United States to have performed this implied obligation, and that the failure to do so was merely attributable to a misapprehension of the Western and Southern boundary of North Carolina. There yet, said Mr. S., remains a small extent of territory in possession of the Cherokees, unimportant, indeed, in itself, but highly desirable in relation to the integral character of the State. He hoped that this little nook or corner would not be denied to North Carolina—she who had, by the donation already referred to, endowed the General Government, with a fertile and extensive region, from which had long since sprung into existence a flourishing and fast populating State—one that does honor to this Union. Mr. S. concluded by expressing his regret that he should have felt it his duty to detain the Committee, even for a moment, and that, too, at a time when the honorable gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. McDuffie] had expressed a audable desire to close the discussion.

Another Calumny Refuted!

TO THE EDITORS.

Messrs. GALES & SEATON will do me the favor of inserting in the Intelligencer, the following statement.—My reason for making this request, is, that the newspapers published in this town are weekly papers, and I should have no opportunity of giving publicity to it until Wednesday next.

HENRY R. WARFIELD.

Fredericktown, May 10th, 1828.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Having, as it is well known, for the last three years, declined all solicitations from my friends to enter into public life, and being peacefully engaged in private pursuits, I was perfectly astonished at the wanton, unprovoked, and malignant attack made on me, this day, in a newspaper published in this place, called the "Republican Citizen," respecting the last Presidential election. I protest against the right of any Editor of a newspaper, or annonymous newspaper scribbler, to call on me concerning my political course. If the subjoined interrogatories were designed to have an effect on this part of the country only, I certainly should not condescend to notice them. As to any deceitful, insidious professions of sympathy for me, I hold them in profound, unutterable contempt. I am told in the "Citizen" that "testimony is at hand fully and satisfactorily to establish the charges," and I am dared to deny them. I would have my enemies to know, that I dare do all that doth become a man. I call for the proof, and demand the author. The interrorogatories to which I allude, are in the following words:

"Did not the Hon. Henry R. Warfield state, after he came from the city of Washington, that, shortly before the Presidential election, he received a letter from Mr. Adams requesting him to call and see him?

"Did he not say that, after having received a second letter, he called upon Mr. Adams?

"Did he not say that, on his arrival into the presence of Mr. Adams, there were several members of Congress, with other gentlemen present? Did he not say, that Mr. Adams told him he wished to have some private conversation with him?

"Did he not say that, after he and Mr. Adams had retired, that Mr. *Adams asked him whether he could not give him his vote?*

"Did he not say, that he replied, If you satisfy me upon some points, I will have no objections to give you my vote,

"Did he not say that, after having a good deal of conversation, upon leaving the room, Mr Adams observed, *that he hoped that he had satisfied him?*

"Did he not say, that he gave him to believe that he was *perfectly satisfied?*

"Did he not say, that he gave the casting vote of the State of Maryland, by which Mr. Adams was elected?

"*And did he not say, that he could was any foreign appointment, but that it would not do for some time, inasmuch as it might lead to a suspicion of the manner in which things were conducted.*"

My personal acquaintance with Mr. Adams is extremely limited; I never did receive from him any letter, note, or written communication, *at any time, or upon any business, public or private;* nor did he ever request, in writing, or verbally, any private conversation with me. I never held with Mr. Adams *any conversation* upon the subject of my vote on the Presidential election. He never made to me an overture of any character, on that subject. If it had been possible for him to have been so lost to all feelings of delicacy and propriety, as to have so made any overture, I would have indignantly repelled the Insult. Since the close of the session of 1824—5, I have not seen Mr. Adams, nor did I ever, *before or since* that time, receive any communication from him on the subject of a foreign mission. Of the nine Representatives from Maryland, four being for Gen. Jackson, and five having voted for Mr. Adams, as one of them, I may have said that I gave the casting vote of the State. In voting for Mr. Adams I was influenced by a conscientious belief of his superiority to Gen. Jackson, and under a clear conviction that the safety and best interests of Maryland, and the safety and welfare of the country, would (as they have been) be emphatically subserved and promoted. Moreover, during the contested election in the District I represented in the Summer of 1824, the public mind was much agitated on the subject of the Presidential election, which was to take place in this State soon after the election of members to Congress. In my private conversations, and in my public addresses, I avowed my decided preference for Mr. CLAY. That my next choice would be Mr. Adams—but that I would be governed in my vote on that question, should it devolve on the House of Representatives, by what might be the accertained wishes of a majority of the citizens of the District. The result of the election proved that there was a large majority of the voters in that District in favor of Mr. Adams's election. I was bound, under those circumstances, by the pledge which I had both privately and publicly given to my constituents, to vote for Mr. Adams. The facts which I here state are now in the distinct recollection of some of the most respectable citizens of this State.

HENRY RIDGELY WARFIELD.

FREDERICKTOWN, 9th May, 1828.

INTELLIGENCE.

From England.—By the Packet ship John Jay, Capt. Holdredge, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 8th of April, we have received Liverpool papers to the 8th, London papers to the 5th, and Lloyd's lists.

These papers contain some articles of intelligence of an important character, respecting the state of affairs at the East. The London Courier of the 5th states, that the Russian troops had not crossed the Pruth at the last advices, but that the day fixed for the passage was the 12th of April. The Emperor Nicholas was to set off for the army in about a week after that day. In the mean time, the Turkish government is increasing its army at Adrianople, and strengthening the forts of the Dardanelles.

These are warlike symptoms; but on the other hand, it is rendered quite certain by the advices from Vienna as late as the 27th March, bringing news from Constantinople to the 4th of that month, that Turkey had concluded a three months' armistice with Greece. As an evidence of the sincerity and pacific disposition of the Porte, in granting this armistice, it is mentioned in the letters from Constantinople, that an individual of rank had been sent by the Sultan into the Morea, to communicate the intelligence to Ibrahim Pacha, and to desire him accordingly to desist from hostilities, and hold his troops in readiness to embark for Alexandria.—It is added, also, that a communication has been made to Sir Frederick Adam, at Corfu, who was requested to apprise the admirals of the combined squadrons of the existence of the armistice, and to obtain their concurrence to the embarkation of the troops from the Morea. Thus it appears, that so far as the pacification of Greece is concerned, the intelligence is favorable. In the mean time, the quarrel between Russia and the Porte, which the former nation chooses, it seems, to place on grounds distinct from the affairs of Greeee, remains yet to be adjusted, either by war or negotiation. We do not profess to understand what is meant by the English papers, which speak of the Porte as not acting in good faith in making these demonstrations of a disposition to preserve peace. We suppose that it acts with the same good faith as any other government, submitting without resistance to what it cannot avoid. We do not know that the Turkish cabinet have been guilty of any dissimulation in the negociations lately carried on at Constantinople. The Sultan very early and promptly declared his determination not to admit of any interference between him and those whom he styled his rebellious subjects; nor did he give the least intimation of a change in his determination up to the time when the Ambassadors of the Allies broke off their protracted and fruitless negociation at Constantinople, and returned home. Whatever may be the other charges brought against the Porte for its conduct in these negociations, it cannot certainly be accused of duplicity.

What may grow out of the separate difference between Russia and the Porte, it is impossible to say—but we do not see that any cause of quarrel exists which might not be settled by negociation. They complain that the influence of the Porte had prevented the conclusion of a treaty between Russia and Persia, is now at an end, as the treaty has at length been made in spite of this supposed influence. The other grounds of complaint, the detention of the Russian vessels, the confiscation of their cargoes, and the closing the Bosphorus, which prevents all acces to Odessa, are commercial injuries, which among all civilized nations, are adjusted if possible by diplomacy, and are not causes of war until indemnity has been formally demanded and refused. It is said in the English papers that Russia manifests the greatest solicitude to obtain the consent of England, in the steps she is taking in regard to her differences with Turkey. But the injuries offered to Russian commerce have manifestly grown out of the position in which the Turkish government conceived it stood with regard to the Allied Powers, and from a desire to put itself in a state of defence. It remains therefore to be seen whether England will permit them to be made a pretext for a separate war, which may end in the dismemberment of the Ottoman empire, and the aggrandizement of an ambitious and already formidable power.

N. Y. Evening Post.

From the N. Y. Mer. Advertiser.

Intelligence from the East Coast of Africa.—Capt. Stevens, of the brig *Mary Ann*, which arrived last night in 95 days from Zanziban, informs, that the Sultan of January, in a ship of the line, (the Liverpool,) two frigates, two gun brigs, and a great number of armed transports, with 5000 troops from Mombas and Patta, having subdued both places. He is therefore now in possession of all the principal ports from the Isle of Socator to Cape Delgado. The town of Melinda is no more, the walls of the houses only remaining, having been destroyed several years since.

It was the desire and intention of the Sultan of Muscal to send a frigate to the United States, for the purpose of forming a commercial treaty with the United States, and placing it on the same footing with that of England. He was endeavoring to procure a navigator capable of conducting a ship to the U. States. The Imaun expressed much surprise that the Government of the United States had never made the attempt to enter into a commercial treaty with him. The advantages arising from it would be wholly in favor of American trade. His dominions now extend from the Persian Gulf to Cape Delgado.

[From the Canadian Courant.]

UPPER CANADA.—Some very extraordinary proceedings took place in the Court of King's Bench, at York, on the 12th April. These proceedings will be read with deep interest as they shew a state of political excitement hitherto unparalleled in Upper Canada. With the particular nature of the libels with which Mr. Collins is charged, we are unacquainted—they are, however, political and seem to be looked on by the people as an attempt on the part of the government to abridge the liberty of the Press, which they are determined to resist; "numbers of persons were rallying around Mr. Collins, anxious to become his bail." Judge Willis seems decidedly on the side of Mr. Collins. The Colonial Advocate says that when the Grand Jury presented the Solicitor General, and J. E. Small, Esq. barrister at law, as having aided and assisted in the murder of the late Mr. Bidout, these two gentlemen unrobed themselves of their gowns, and sat down in Court in charge of the Sheriff, in plain clothes.

We believe that at no time have politics been carried to such a pitch in Lower Canada, as they are at present in the sister Province. Since the introduction of the *Alien* or *Naturalization Bill* into the Legislature of Upper Canada, that province has been in a great measure arrayed against the local government, and looking on its every act with a jealous eye. Speaking of these extraordinary proceedings in the Court of King's Bench, the *Colonial Advocate* says—"This province is in a terrible situation; the government exists; but is it respected, is it esteemed, is it honored? On the contrary, are not the proclamations, the assurances, the plans, the very improvements proposed by the executive distrusted and suspected by the great mass of the people? This is by no means a desirable, nor is it a natural state of affairs in a prosperous government The truth cannot be hid, it is apparent: and nothing less than an able as well as an impartial administration of justice can prevent the embers of discontent from kindling into a flame the moment the spark is applied."

Gallant Event.—From a report addressed to the French Minister of Marine by Admiral de Rigny, it appears, that the French armed Corvette, La Emproisa with a crew of 35 men, took, a Greek pirate brig upon the coast of Syria having on board a crew of 66 men. Two of the captured crew jumped overboard, and swam ashore and informed their confederates. The same evening two large Mistics carrying 60 or 70 men each approached in a furious manner to attack the French vessel, and finally succeeded in boarding the brig by the bowsprit, after a bold and resolute resistance, Nine of the French were killed and the commander, Lt. Bisson, seriously wounded. Disentangling himself from the pirates, he rushed to the powder room, and after directing such of his crew as still survived to jump into the sea, he set fire to the magazine, and blew himself up. [This was done, in pursuance of a previous agreement with the pilot Trementin, that the survivor should blow up the vessel, in case of its being taken.] The next morning showed lying on the beach, the bodies of 3 Frenchmen and 70 Greeks. The pilot was thrown on shore in a senseless state, with a foot shattered and otherwise much injured, he finally recovered. The King of France, has since made him Knight of the Legion of honor.—*Greenfield Gazette.*

The Circuit Court of the United States rose on Wednesday. The libel suit of WHITAKER vs. FREEMAN, was continued by the Defendant, on the ground of absence of Counsel. But one cause was tried, which excited much interest which was WILCOX & Co. vs. PLUMMER. It occupied the attention of the Court, a whole day. The Jury retired about 6 o'clock in the evening of Tuesday, and remained together until 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning, without having agreed on a verdict; and as there was no prospect of an agreement, they were then discharged by the Court. The principal points of the case, as elicited on the trial, were these. The Defendant was employed as an Attorney by the Plaintiffs to sue A. B. on a note, given to them by him, to which C. D. was security. Suit was first brought against the maker of the note, who, proving insolvent, the security was then sued. Mr. Plummer and the security having some altercation on the subject of the suit, the former resolved to place the management of the suit in the hands of one of his brothers of the Bar, in order that he might appear as a witness. This was accordingly done, and judgment was obtained against the security, who appealed to the Superior Court, and upon the trial in that Court, it appeared that a mistake had been made at the commencement of the suit, in the names of the Plaintiffs. There are two firms in Petersburg, in which WILCOX is a partner; the one consisting of JOHN & THOMAS WILCOX, the other of WILCOX, JOHNSTON & DRINKARD—the writ was filled up with the latter firm, instead of the former. On this discovery, the plaintiffs were nonsuited, and the Judge refusing to grant a new trial, the suit was at an end, and the statute of limitation preventing a fresh suit, the debt was lost. The present suit was then brought against the heirs of Plummer to recover damages. The Plaintiffs and Defendants were ably sustained; the former by Mr. GASTON, and the latter by Messrs. BADGER and W. H. HAYWOOD. The Plaintiffs contended, that as the debt had been lost by the mismanagement and delay of Mr. Plummer (for though Mr. B. H. JONES had acted as Attorney after a certain period, that he had done so under the direction of Mr. Plummer, and the error which proved fatal to the cause took place before Mr. Jones had any thing to do with it) his Estate ought in justice to make it good to them. The Defendants, on the contrary, contended that as Mr. Plummer had given up the management of the suit to Mr. Jones, and the Plaintiffs were satisfied with the transfer, Mr. P. was no longer answerable for its mismanagement, alleging that a new trial might have been had, if proper steps had been taken to obtain it—and on this point, the Jury found it impossible to agree. *Register.*

Such is said to be the hatred of the Portuguese queen, Don Miguel, and the apostolical party, to the English (liberals and heretics) in Lisbon, that on a mule's kicking and severely bruising the leg of General Clinton, the old lady sent and had the animal purchased for here own use to be rewarded for its merit in attacking the British commander.

A foolish and dangerous joke was played off the night before last, upon two gentlemen going to a party, upon the banks of the Schuylkill. A few miles above the city, the gentlemen were stopped by six persons, and told to deliver up their watches, quizzing glasses, chains, seals trinkets, &c. &c. which they as a matter of course complied with. The next night all the articles were restored.

[*Phila. Aurora.*

The committee to rebuild the steeple of the State House in Philadelphia, intend that the new clock to be placed there shall have an illuminated dial, similar to that recently placed in St. Mary's church, Islington, and in several other churches near London. The time can be distinctly told three quarters of a mile distant from St. Mary's church on the darkest night, if free from fog.

It is mentioned as something remarkable, that Mr. Randolph, in his late speech on the Tariff question *actually* referred two or three times to the bill before the House.

A paper printed in Queen Ann's County, Maryland, contains advts. of Sheriffs' sales for about 20 estates, and about 5000 acres of land, with slaves, cattle, horses, &c.

The Scratches in Horses.—A correspondent of the New England Farmer recommends a simple, safe and certain cure for the *scratches* or *selenders*, in Horses. It is only to mix *white lead* and *linseed oil*, in such proportions as will render the application convenient; and he says he never knew more than two or three applications necessary, completely to effect a cure.

Galvanism.—The New York Gazette says: In London, a portion of the faculty are beginning to employ galvanism as a remedy against that disorder which has grown so common of late, and the symptoms of which are so uncomfortable, dyspepsia. A Mr. La Beaume has published a book, in which galvanism is used as a sort of *panacea* for almost every kind of disorder. Nervousness, indigestion, paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, dropsy, lethargy, gout, asthma, are all made by the author to yield to this powerful remedy: and a multitude of certificates from ladies and gentlemen of every age and constitution, are given, to attest its efficacy. It is at least a plausible, and probably a harmless experiment.

Similies.—A correspondent of the Providence Journal, in an interesting letter describing certain scenes and customs at Calcutta, mentions a dance, the accompaniment to which was a trumpet eliciting only one note, and that "like a locust singing in a brass kettle or a squash trumpet, or a frog with a sore throat, or any other abomination."

The Journal.

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY, MAY 27, 1828.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,

Whom WASHINGTON, in 1797, considered "the most valuable public character we had abroad;

Whom JEFFERSON, in 1785, esteemed so highly, that he said to Mr. GERRY—"I congratulate your country on their prospects in this young man;"

Whom MADISON appointed first to negociate a Treaty for Peace;

Whom MONROE, with the advice of General Jackson, placed first in his Cabinet;

Whom THE PEOPLE, in 1824, elevated to the highest station in the world;

Whose Administration, though assailed from the beginning by an Opposition unexampled for its bitterness and violence, has been singularly prosperous;

And who, in less than four years, besides defraying the expenses of government, (great and extravagant as they are said to be by his opponents)—and beside applying upwards of TWELVE MILLIONS to works of public improvement and national defence,—HAS PAID MORE THAN THIRTY-THREE MILLIONS OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

RICHARD RUSH,

The present able and efficient Secretary of the Treasury—and fearless advocate of the Interests and Honor of his Country.

Extract from a letter to the editor, from a gentleman of the first respectability in Wilkes county, dated May 21, 1828.

"The good cause is gaining ground in this quarter; and rely on it, Mr. Adams will get a decided majority, the account of an election in a militia company, which appeared in the Western Carolinian some weeks since, to the contrary notwithstanding."

The Jackson Committee of the District of Columbia have at last come out with their reply (of which they gave such timely notice of awful preparation) to Mr. Clay's Address, in which they pretend to substantiate the charge of bargain, &c. This reply occupies some three or four numbers of Duff Green's extra, and will be distributed through the country by thousands, under the franks of members of Congress; but the labor will be in vain. A charge which requires to be proved so often,—for the Jackson party have pretended to prove it, in probably fifty instances before,—cannot be believed by any one, who lays claim to even ordinary discernment and intelligence; and this last desperate effort of an expiring party, will prove as harmless and impotent as those which have preceded it. It is the dying struggle, and will soon be over; yet we cannot but commiserate the unhappy sufferers, whose political death is attended with such fearful agonies.

TARIFF.—The Tariff bill has passed the Senate with several amendments, which have been concurred in by the House. It now only awaits the signature of the President to become a law.

Congress, it is probable, adjourned yesterday. A great mass of business has been left unfinished, notwithstanding the late period to which the session has been protracted. It has been a *talking* not a *business* session.

The bill for the relief of the Revolutionary Officers passed both Houses, and has doubtless received the signature of the President. We are not acquainted with the details of the bill; but the National Intelligencer says it does not embrace all the veterans of the revolution. "Its operation is confined to those officers who were entitled to half pay under the resolutions of Congress of 1780, and to those privates who were entitled to a bounty of eighty dollars."

Mr. FIELDING SLATER was on Thursday last elected Sheriff of this county, in place of Mr. Jones, who declined a re-election.

FOR THE YADKIN & CATAWBA JOURNAL.

RELIGION AND POLITICS.

Moderate and reflecting men, of either party, must regret to see the violence with which the present political contest in this government is carried on. It is one of the abuses of our high privileges. It is the interest of designing men, whether in power or out of it, to divide the people into parties: those in power wish thereby to retain their situations; those out of power, wish thereby to get in. Parties thus created and inflamed, can be kept in due bounds, only by the good sense and good feeling of the more wise, sedate and prudent part of the community. Surely the Teachers of our holy Religion should aspire to be considered as belonging to this class of citizens: Surely, they should keep themselves out of these broils that embitter the social feelings of their very congregations, and lessen the charities of life between men. But do they, (the Preachers,) so consider themselves, and so conduct themselves? Generally, I hope, they do; but there are some exceptions. In the list of the "vigilant committees," of both parties, in several of the counties in this State, I see the names of reverend preachers arrayed:—for the consideration of those reverend politicians, I make the following extract from the works of Edmund Burke. It is, short, but may afford some wholesome reflections:—He says—"Politics and the pulpit are terms that have little agreement. No sound ought to be heard in the church, but the healing voice of christian charity. The cause of civil liberty and civil government gains as little as that of religion, by this confusion of duties. Those who quit their proper character, to assume what does not belong to them, are, for the greater part, ignorant, both of the character they have and of the character they assume. Wholly unacquainted with the world in which they are so fond of meddling, and inexperienced in all its affairs, on which they pronounce with so much confidence, they have nothing of politics but the passions they elicit."

As these remarks do not point exclusively to either party, I hope you will give them a place in the Journal; and like an arrow shot for that random, perhaps they may hit an object that will feel them. MODERATOR.

[We comply with the wish of our correspondent, in giving place to the above. It is doubtless true, that "politics and the pulpit have little agreement;" and that he who ministers at the altar, who assumes the important and peculiarly responsible character of an "ambassador of Christ," should not become a political partizan nor mingle in the party contests of the times. A minister of the Gospel, however, has his political rights as well as others; he is equally interested in the prosperity of the country, and consequently in the selection of persons to administer the government: it is proper, therefore, that he should feel an interest in important elections, and on suitable occasions and in a suitable manner, express his opinions and preferences. But when he goes beyond this—attends political meetings, harangues the multitude, and shows himself perfectly familiar with the party slang of the day, increasing instead of allaying the public excitement,—it is then he lowers the character of his office, brings discredit on the religion of which he professes to be a teacher, and becomes the disgust of every man who values consistency of character and regards the fitness of things. Of such "reverend politicians," scarcely any censure can be too severe.]—EDITOR.

Extract of a letter to the editors of the Raleigh Register, dated Greensboro, Guilford county, May 14.

"Perhaps it is useless to say any thing about the strength of the two Presidental candidates in this county, as you are before this time, no doubt, well acquainted with it. I may say without the fear of contradiction, that Adams will obtain at least two votes to Jackson's one. This much may be relied upon with certainty.—But if at the election he should get three to one, I should not be surprised. At those Company Musters where the vote has been taken, Adams has generally got two to one, but at these musters the votes of the Quakers, who compose a large portion of the population of the county, and who are unanimously for Adams, are left out entirely.

"In Randolph, the cause of the Administration candidate is equally safe and secure, there being no doubt but a large portion of the County is in favor of the re-election of Mr. Adams."

The following Card published by Mr. Culpeper, in the Washington Telegraph, establishes conclusively our assertion, that the Documents relative to the execution of the six Militiamen, contained in the pamphlet recently issued from this office, are copies of those furnished by the War Department to the House of Representatives:— *Register.*

A CARD.

MESSRS. GREEN & JARVIS:

You have repeatedly charged several members of Congress with attempting to palm off upon the public an infamous libel, and circulating under their frank a fraudulent publication, purporting to be the official documents in the case of the six militia-men. And in your paper of yesterday, you expressed a hope that the people will continue to publish the names of all the members of Congress who are so lost to a sense of propriety as to circulate these fraudulent documents.

I, Sirs, have franked a number of those documents, and I affirm they are not fraudulent; but true documents. They are correctly copied from, and contain the whole of the documents furnished by the War Department, in obedience to the first call of our House, and appended to and ordered to be printed with the Report of the Military Committee, except the muster and pay rolls. No honest and intelligent person ever attempted to impose upon the public either the preliminary remarks prefixed, or the conclusions annexed to this copy of the documents as being any part of those received from the War Department. As a proof of my sincerity and the truth of my assertion, I pledge myself to send on and lodge in the distributing post-office in Fayetteville, N. C. a copy of both documents for the inspection of the freemen I have long had the honor to represent, and to whom I am accountable for my conduct as their Representative. Relying on their intelligence, I leave the result with them.

It is hoped that, relying on the truth of your charges and the intelligence of your readers, you will publish this card.

J. CULPEPER.

The London Morning Chronicle affirms that, according to the latest and most authentic accounts, the number of Dissenters in Great Britain, including the Scotch Presbyterians in both kingdoms, amounts to ten millions of souls.

According to the latest accounts, Russia has a population of 59,393,500 souls. The increase has been one third in twenty years.

MR. ADAMS.

The following sketch of Mr. ADAMS, is given by a letter writer in the Trenton True American:

Amongst the plainest and most unostentatious of the people to be seen in this city, are the President and heads of the departments. Mr. Adams, as usual, takes his morning walks at early day around the capitol, and might, from his unaffected simplicity of appearance and his republican habits, be mistaken for the plainest farmer of our state. Every morning before sunrise he issues forth from what might be called with propriety a palace, and walks and rides with the plainest citizens of the place.—At my visit to his house, I found that care and incessant labor had wrought some changes in his appearance, even within the last year; but he is still the plain social and unsophisticated republican that he has ever been. Every thing around him bears evidence of close attention to business; books, documents and papers, are piled high upon his tables, his moments are occupied with the great affairs of state: an unremitted attention to the national concerns marks every act of the great and enlightened man, who rules the destinies of the American people. He received us with the utmost cordiality, and manifested the most polite attention while we remained, which was necessarily but a short time, as we feared to interrupt the regular arrangement of his business, which is a perfect system. As we went out, nearly a dozen gentlemen of a highly respectable appearance were waiting their turn to enter. I thought as I gazed on and conversed with this great and good man, what but the spirit of a demon, could assail his highly excellent reputation.

Wilkesboro' Academy.

THE Trustees of this Institution are happy to be able to inform the public, that they have engaged the Rev. A. W. GAY, as an instructer, who has already entered upon the discharge of his duties.

Instruction will be given in all the branches usually taught in Academies. Board, including washing, &c. can be procured in respectable families at from six to seven dollars a month. Tuition is proportionably low.

From the qualifications and experience of the Instructer, the cheapness of board, and the well known healthfulness of the situation, it is hoped that this Institution will receive a liberal share of public patronage.

By order of the Trustees.

S. F. PATTERSON, *Sec'ry.*

Wilkesboro', May 21, 1828.—3t85.

Wilkesborough Academy,

UNDER the care of the Rev. A.W. Gay, is now in operation. The subscriber will receive a few young men as boarders. He promises that he will pay strict attention to the improvement of the youth intrusted to his care. Wilkesborough is situated in the mountains, in one of the most delightful climates in the world:—those who wish to give their sons a healthy constitution, and have their minds improved, have now an opportunity of doing so.

HORACE B. SATTERWHITE.

May 17, 1828.—82tf.

Notice to Tanners.

THE subscriber offers for sale, the valuable property in the town of Charlotte, lately belonging to Mr. Allen Baldwin. The property includes about sixty town lots, on a part of which are improvements, viz:—a valuable *Tannery*, including all the necessary buildings, &c. and a patent metal *Bark-Mill*; also, a good dwelling-house with the necessary out-houses. The land is all under cultivation, and well fenced. Any person wishing to purchase, can learn the terms, by calling on the subscriber, living in Cabarrus county, on Buffalo creek; or on Mr. William Smith, in Charlotte.

ROBERT McKENZIE.

Cabarrus County, May 22, 1828.—82tf.

Drugs, Medicine, &c.

E. WILLEY & CO.

HAVING frequently been solicited to publish a list of their

MEDICINES, DRUGS, &c.

for the benefit of the public, present the following as comprising the principal part of their present assortment:—

Acid Muriatic
Nitric
Sulphuric
Lemon
Acetic
Tartaric
Alcohol
Aloes
Alum
Æthiops Mineral
Ammonia Carb.
Liq. Vol.
Antimony Crude
Pulv.
Glass
Arrow Root Indian
Arsenic
Asphaltum
Assafœtida
Anodyne Liq. of Hoff.
Allspice
Æther Sulphuric
Aqua Fortis
Rosæ
Balsam Copaiva
Peruvian
Tolutan
Barbadoes Tar.
Bacc Juniperi.
Borax
Brimstone
Camphor
Castor
Cantharides
Creta Praeparata
Calomel
Cochineal
Corrosive Sublimate
Crocus Martis
Cocus Indicus
Cubebs
Cobolt or Fly Stone
Colocynth Pulv.
Cloves
Chamomile Flowers
Cinnabar Factitious
Cream Tartar
Conserve of Roses
Cortex Cinnamon
Peru Flav.
Rub.
Aurant.
Sassafras
Cascarilla
Canella Alb.
Mezereon
Simarouba
Cornu Cervi Rasp'd
Dover's Powders
Extract of Bark
Cicutae
Henbane
Jalap
Belladona
Gentian
Liquorice
Cotechu
Spruce
Liquorice
refined
Essence of Bergamot
Cinnamom
Lemon
Hemlock
Peppermint
Tansey
Winter Green
Mustard
Ens Veneris
Elixir Paregoric
Vitriol
Emp. Adhaesivum
Cantharides
Roborans
Hydrargyri
Simplex
Diachylon
Fol. Digitalis
Senna Alex.
Uva Ursi
Juniperi Sabini
Flores Benzoin
Martialis
Zinci
Sulphuris
Ferri Carbonas
Phosphas
Gum Ammoniac
Arabic
Tragacanth
Copal
Elemi
Guaiacum
Galbanum
Gamboge
Elastic
Aloes Soc.
Benzoin
Kino
Shell Lac
Myrrh
Olibanum
Scamony
Thus
Mastic
Galls Aleppo
Hellebore Nig.
Alb.
Hive Syrup
Isinglass
Ipecacuanha
Lapis Calaminaris
Lac Sulphur
Lunar Caustic
Laudanum
Lichen Islandicus
Mace
Manna Flake
Magnesia Carb.
Calc.
Musk
Nutmegs
Nux Vomica
Oil Anise Seed
Croton
Worm Seed
Almonds
Pulegii
Oil of Lavender
Cloves
Rhodium
Castor
Sweet
Sassafras
Spike
Roresmary
Cinnamon
Hemlock
Tansey
Pip. Mint
Otto of Roses
Opium Turkey
Oxide Bismuth
Oxymel Squills
Ointments
Pearlash
Pearl barley
Pipe Clay English
Pepper Long
Cayenne
Black
Pills Anderson's
Lee's
Hooper's
Jacob's
Comp. Assafœ.
Rhubarb
Precipitate Red
White
Petrol Barbadensis
Poladelphis
Phosphorus
Potash
Potassae Sulphas
Pitch Burgunda
Quassia Rasped
Quiksilver
Quinine Sulphate
Mixture
Rad Rhei
Pulv.
Iris Flav.
Mezereon
Scillae
Zinzibar
ditto Pulv.
Valerian
Seneca
Anchusa
Sigilla Mariandica
Angelica
Serpentaria Virga
Columbo
Columbo Pulv.
Glycyrrhiza
Curcuma Longa
Galangal
Gentian
Ginseng
Sarsaparilla
Elecampane
Althea
Colchicum
Jalap Pulv.
Ipecacuanha Pulv.
Rosin White
Yellow
Seed Anise
Sweet Fennel
White Mustard
Black ditto
Caraway
Coriander
Cardamom
Sugar of Lead
Sanford's Bark
Sodae Sup. Carb.
Phosphas
Soda Powders
Seidlitz Powders
Spermaceti
Spirits of Nitre dulci
of Wine
of Lavender Comp
of Turpentine
of Hartshorn
Camphor
Sal. Epsom
Martis
Glauber
Rochell
Diureticus
Tartar
Cheltenham
Nitre
Ammoniac Ref.
ditto Crude
Saffron Spanish
American
Oiled
Stirax Liquid
Calamite
Stanni Pulv.
Tartar Emetic
Ammoniated
Turpentine Venice
Tapioca
Turner's Cerate
Tinct. Assafœtida
Aloes cum
Myrrh
Cantharides
Aloes
Peruvian Bark
Digitalis
Rhubarb
Cinnamon
Guaiacum
Huxham's Bark
Iodine
Colchicum
Termeric
Capsicum
Serpentaria
Virga
Muriate Steel
Musk
Galls
Valerian
Red Saunders
Opium
Blood Root
Vitriol White
Blue
Wine Antimonial.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Bateman's Drops
Godfrey's Cordial
British Oil
Harlaem Oil
vel
Medicamentum
Turlington's Balsam
Steer's Opodeldoc
Stoughton's Bitters
Aromatic ditto
Henry's Magnesia
Roger's Vegetable
Pulmonic Detergent
for Cold's, Coughs, and
Consumptions

SUNDRIES.

Medicine Chests, Camel Hair'd Pencils, Court Plasters, Gold Leaf, Silver ditto, Gold Bronze, Silver ditto, Copper ditto, Hatter's bow Strings, Ink Powder Black, Red, Liquid, India, Clark's Indelible, Perkins ditto, Patent Lint, Lampwicks, Lancet Cases, Mortars and Pestles Comp. Polishing Powders, Pill Boxes, Tooth brushes, Tooth Powders, Pomatum, Fancy paper, Swiss Glue, Castile Soap, Windsor ditto, Naples do. Transparent do. Wash-Ball ditto, White ditto, Cephalic Snuff, Macoboy do. Scotch do. Snuff Boxes, Strewing Smalt, fine and coarse Sponge, Pumice Stone, White leather Skins Apoth. scales & weights, Poland Starch, American do Twine, Vanilla Beans, Tonqua do. White Wax, Yellow ditto, Bay ditto, Red Sealing ditto, White Chalk, Red ditto, French ditto. Cologne Water, Antique Oil, Macassar Oil, Eye-Stones, Eye-Water, Rotten Stone, Lamp Oil, Bole Armenic, Tapers, Lime Juice.

PAINTS, COLOURS, &c.

White Lead
Red ditto
Black ditto
Venetian Red
Spanish Brown
Chromic Yellow
Chromic Green
Ivory Black
Yellow Ocre
Crocus Martis
Flake White
Paris White
Rose Pink
Cochineal
Chinese Vermillion
Prussian Blue
Figured ditto
Spanish Indigo
American ditto
Black Varnish
Madder
Copperas
Turkey Umber
Terra de Sienna
Termeric
Ground Fustic
Logwood in stick
ditto Ground
Litharge
Red Saunders
Nicaragua
Verdigris
Vitriol Colcotha
Spanish Whiting
Arnatto
Lamp Black
Copal varnish

GLASS

2 Gals. Spiecie Bottles
1 do. do. do.
½ do. do. do.
1 qt. do. do.
1 qt. do. do.
½ do. do. do.
1 gal. Tincture
½ do. do. do.
1 qt. do. do.
1 pt. do. do.
½ do. do. do.
6 oz. do. do.
4 do. do. do.
2 do. do. do.
1 do. do. do.
1 qt. Salt Mouthed
1 pt. do. do.
½ do. do. do. graduating measures
Phials assorted
Funnels
Nipple Shells
Breast Pipes
Bed Urinals
Mortar and Pestles
Purgent Bottles
Retorts
Pig Lumps

EARTHEN WARE

½ gal. cerate Pots
1 qt. do. do.
1 pt. do. do.
½ do. do. do.
Gallipots assorted
Pill Tiles

INSTRUMENTS.

Evan's Lancets, Common do. Spring Lancets, Gum do. Scalpels, Lancet Palms, Teeth Drawers, Forceps, Seton Needles, Gum Elastic Catheters, Wax Bougies, Metallic do. Gum Elastic do Stomach Tubes, Female Syringes, Male do. Clyster Pipes, Spatulars.

Salisbury, May

Wanted,

FOR the balance of the year, a good female COOK None need apply, who cannot come well recommended for habits of industry and sobriety. E. WILLEY & Co.

Notice.

Alexander H. Ingram, *Guardian*, vs. Robert Walkup, *Guardian.*

BY virtue of a writ in partition, issuing from the Court of Common Pleas, held in Lancaster, February Term, will be sold at the Court in Lancaster, on the first Monday in August, all the lands belonging to the estate of Churchwell Anderson, deceased, consisting of four several tracts, disignated as follows:

The house tract, where said dec. formerly lived, and occupied as a public house, containing 120 acres, lying on the south side of twelve mile creek, joining the lands of J. Crockett, Thomas Elliot and others. This situation embraces a superior advantage to any other of a like kind in the upper county, as there is combined an elegant dwelling-house with good kitchens; a barn with convenient stables; with good water and a fine and healthy atmosphere, and every thing else necessary to render it comfortable for a public house or a private residence.

Also, another tract, lying contiguous to the house tract, on the falling spring branch, containing 451 acres, joining the lands of J. Crockett, Col. Steel and others. Also, another tract known by the name of the brown tract, lying on the south side of the 12 mile creek, containing 188 acres, joining the lands of Robt. Stinson and others. Also, another tract, known by the name of the Doudy tract, containing 654 acres, lying on the north side of the twelve mile creek, opposite the house tract, joining the lands of Robt. Stinson, J. Sledge and others.

The greater part of this land is supposed to be equal, if not superior, to any lands on said creek or in this section of country. Persons who have a view of purchasing, are requested to call and see the premises. On application to either of the administrators, by persons unacquatnted, they can have the lands shown them.

Terms of Sale.—It will be offered in four several lots, on a credit as follows, of one, two and three years, with equal annual instalments, with interest after the date of the first payment, say one year after the sale; the purchaser to give a mortgage, with good personal security.

ROBT. WALKUP, *Guardian.*

May 10, 1828.—2t84.

MANSION HOUSE.

THE public are respectfully informed, that a *House of Entertainment*, under the above title, has been opened by the subscriber in this town, situated on Broadstreet immediately adjoining the Court-House square on the south and nearly opposite the Bank and Tavern Clock, (having no bar-room attached thereto) where travellers and others will find every accomodation usual in the best houses of the kind.

The Cheraw and Fayetteville Mail Stages arrive and depart daily from the Mansion House.

JOHN McCOLL.

Camden S. C. May, 1, 1828.—6t86.

For Sale,

ON accomodating terms, a tract of land containing about 300 acres, lying two miles south of town, on both sides of Crane Creek, and immediately on the main stage road. The place is well watered, and remarkably healthy. Possession will be given immediately, if the purchaser would consent to take the Stock, Crop, &c. at a fair valuation; otherwise on the first of November next. TUNIUS SNEED.

Salisbury, May 12, 1828.—tf.

POETRY.

THE HONEY-MOON.

When maidens enter into life,
And blushing Miss becomes the wife,
The female heart's in tune:
When love beats high, and reason's hid,
And dearie does whate'er he's bid,
Then springs the Honey Moon.

When trinkets, rings and such bijoux,
Are bought to please the lovely spouse,
And jaunts are made to town;
When smiles bedeck the pleasing face,
The new caught husband's shines with grace,
More bright the Honey Moon.

When reason through a cloud is seen,
And business wakens from a dream,
And August thinks on June,
When family matters call for aid,
The wife sits easy on the Maid;
And wanes the Honey Moon.

When orders come from lips so sweet,
And money, money, they repeat,
And mistress dare presume,
The flatter'd lover feels his chains,
And struggles to increase his pains,
Then drops the Honey Moon.

When, "Sir, you must come in at three,
There's company to dine with me,"
And husband's brows fall down;
Then madam rules with iron rod,
And purse and patience feel the load,
Then sets the Honey Moon.

Let reason's planet then be bright,
'Twill gild the lonely winter's night
With friendship's cherry bloom:
No family broils will cry aloud;
Good nature's sun peeps through the cloud,
Nor changes like the Moon.

VARIETY.

Mixing together profit and delight.

FROM THE ORIENTAL HERALD.

Sketch of the History and Character of the JANIZARIES of the Turkish Empire.

At the moment when the eyes of all Europe are turned towards the revolution which is in progress at Constantinople, those who have observed, on the spot, the customs and institutions of the Ottomans, are struck by the erroneous notions which prevail in the western parts of Europe, and of which they meet with daily proofs in the journals and other works of political writers with regard to the Janizaries.

The Janizaries of our days bear but a very slight resemblance to the militia of that denomination created by Amurath, so intrepid, docile, and devoted to their chief, and who proved so fatal to the christians under the haughty Mahomet II.

As fat as Osman and his descendants extended and consolidated their conquests in Asia, they distributed a part of the conquered lands into fiefs, which their favourites and their officers held of them on condition of following them to the war with a certain number of men, armed and maintained. With these feudal troops, united with adventurers, whom the hope of booty and rewards attached to the first sultans, those sovereigns drove the Christians out of Asia, and carried the war into Europe. The Christians of that epoch not having armies in any wise better organized, the religious fanaticism, a sole command, and the example of the chief, insured the victory to the Musulman.

It was not long, however, before the Sultans perceived the defects of the feudal troops, who being bound to serve for a limited period only in each year, returned to their hearths, or deserted, when the bad season approached. They therefore felt the necessity of increasing the number of their permanent troops, and with this view Amurath formed, from his young prisoners of war, a body of infantry, under the name of *jenitcheri* (new soldiers). This corps received regular pay and rations; it was subjected to a very severe discipline; it was recruited and augmented, in the sequel, by the incorporation of a fifth of the prisoners, and of a tenth of the children of the Christian villages tributary to the Crescent. These youths, seduced by the priests of the Koran, soon forgot their paternal creed, to attach themselves to sovereigns, who, constantly victorious, treated them well, recompensed their devotion liberally, and connived at their pillage, provided they were brave.

Down to the reign of Soliman the Wise, the Janizaries raised the Ottoman power to its highest pinnacle; but, under his effeminate successors, their discipline became relaxed. The Sultans then devoting themselves to the harem, softened by every sort of voluptuousness, delighted more in buying women and eunuchs than in paying soldiers. The corps of Janizaries became a burden to them. Yet not daring either to disband it or to deprive it of its privileges, the rewards of the great services it had rendered, they left off requiring from the Christians their portions of youth for recruiting it, and they gave permission to the Janizaries, who desired to marry, or to follow any trade, to reside out of the barracks. They thought by these means to weaken this formidable body, at the same time that they drew advantage from a pitiful saving on the score of provisions, which were only distributed to those who were lodged in the barracks; but soon making a profit of the advantage of belonging to a privileged body, who received pay without being bound to any service, the nobles had their numerous domestics enrolled in the corps, and the Janizaries, who had become artisans, did the same in regard to their children.

The youth of the Musulman race, whom the severity of the discipline had kept out of the corps, then sought, in crowds, the honour of entering it as volunteers, in order to participate in the quality, if not as respected the pay, at least as regarded the powerful protection of such a body, and of its privileges, of these privileges the principal were that of being the first military corps of the state, and the guard of the prince in the field; that of being amenable only to their chiefs, and those chiefs to be chosen from the corps alone: that to their officers only were entrusted the command of fortified places, &c.

The Janizaries, without foregoing any of these rights, ceased, by the abuses and the false policy of the Sultans with regard to them, to be a body adapted for the defence of the state, and became nothing more than a civic guard, composed of all the valets of the nobles, and artisans of the towns; or rather a numerous corporation, turbulent, jealous to excess of its privileges, a burden to all classes, and formidable to their sovereigns.* From fifteen to twenty thousand wretches who wanted the activity or the industry necessary for the exercise of a profession, remained, even latterly, in the barracks of Constantinople, and of the other great towns of the empire, where they performed the easy duty of a mere guard. They were to be known by a distinguishing girdle. In other respects their clothing and arms were not uniform. The Janizaries on duty at Constantinople, indeed, were allowed to be armed only with a stick; while the whole Musulman population, to the confectioner himself, constantly carried in their girdle a pair of pistols and a great poignard. Those who did lodge in the barracks performed no service, were never exercised, nor even assembled, and knew such of their officers, only as distributed to them their quarterly pay. A great many of them sold, by anticipation, to speculators their pay for their whole lives.†

The corps of Janizaries was divided by *oda*. The oda in the beginning was nothing more than the soldiers' mess, and had only a small number of officers the same for all. But as certain odas enjoyed extraordinary reputation, or especial privileges, besides those common to the whole body, it followed that some of them reckoned as many as 10,000 names on their registers, whilst others had no more than 200.

The number of Janizaries throughout the empire who were in the receipt of pay, amounted to about 100,000; upwards of 300,000 were enrolled. Yet notwithstanding all that the Sultans could do during the late wars with the Russians, this corps never furnished more than 25,000 men, the half of which deserted before they arrived at Adrianople, although the army took more than a month to go that distance which is but a march of six and forty hours.*

In the first campaigns of the present war with the Greeks, the Turkish army counted some Janizaries; but for the three last years there had been no longer even one.

The guard of the *Sandjuk-Sherif* (the standard of the prophet,) was formerly confided to a certain oda. In later times, all pretended to this honour, because this sacred standard constantly accompanied the Grand Vizier; consequently the division with which it remained, was the principal body of the army. Such is the absence of discipline among the Turks, that in one of the last campaigns the Grand Vizier shut up in his camp at Choumla with 80,000 men, wanted the power of detaching from it 5,000 to go to the distance of five and twenty leagues to the relief of the fortres of Crassowa, attacked by the Russians. He was obliged to levy in the immediate country itself, and merely for that single operation, a body of men who dispersed as soon as they had executed it.

From all this, it is manifest that a reform was indispensable. Sultan Mahmoud, who had lived in intimacy with his cousin, the unfortunate Selim III., during the year which elapsed between the deposition and death of the latter, felt sensibly its necessity; but he felt also that as long as the Janizaries existed, no reform was practicable. The *Ulemas*, another privileged corporation, comprising the sacerdotal and magisterial offices, were scarcely less the enemies of innovation than the Janizaries themselves. These two corporations, without any reciprocal love, mutually aided each other in the preservation of the baneful privileges which they enjoyed; the Ulemas, however, being better informed, could be more easily brought over to consent to the reforms on which the very existence of the empire depended. It was these, and especially their head, the *Sheik-ul-Islam* or the Mufty, whose *fetvas* (resembling the bulls of the ancient popes) have such an influence on the Musulman people, whom Mahmoud determined to gain. The oppression, besides, of the Janizaries, so burdensome to the other corporations, and to those even of their own body who desired to remain quiet when the rest were in mutiny; the imminent dangers which threatened the empire; the successful example of the Pasha of Egypt; these circumstances had commenced in the ideas of the Turks, a revolution which Mahmoud did but follow.

No doubt humanity shuddered at the measures which he took; but those who are acquainted with the nature of his people, will readily acknowledge that there was no alternative for him between killing and being killed. He has been reproached for having, as it were, in the face of an enemy, destroyed a force which, in the sequel, he has not been able to replace. What has been stated above, proves that it was not of a force, but of an opposition that he got rid. Will his measure succeed? This question is too complicated for us to pretend to solve it. To have an army, finances are requisite; to have finances, an administration is indispensable. All this has yet to be formed; and what is worse still, has to be introduced in exchange for existing abuses. But what appears indisputable is, that there was no other way of commencing the reform than by the destruction of the corps of Janizaries.

* The frequent consequences of the insurrections of the Janizaries are well known. Osman II. was killed in one of their tumults. In 1807 they deposed Selim III. and dispersed the regular corps of the *Nizam-djedid*, by the formation of which that Sultan had sought to commence a reform in his dominions. The following year they burnt in his palace Mustapha Bairactar, become Grand Vizier of the present Sultan Mahmoud, whom he had placed on the throne, because that prime minister had revived, under the name of *Seimens*, the *Nizam-djedids* of Selim, and wished to adopt the plan of reform of that sovereign. After the death of Bairactar, the Seimens were massacred, being proscribed throughout the empire; their barracks were burnt; the Ulemas pronounced their anathemas against them, and reformers of all sorts; and the Sultan Mahmoud owed his life, perhaps, only to the circumstance of his being without an heir.

The moment the Janizaries deemed that they had cause to complain of a sultan, or a minister, as soon as any innovation seemed to threaten their privileges, they rose in insurrection. Their camp-kettles carried to the square of the Hippodrome, became the signal of revolt. Often even abusing the wise custom, which, on the breaking out of a fire, requires the Sultan, the Grand Vizier, and the principal members of the Divan to repair in person to the spot, they set fire to quarters of the capital, in order to compel the Grand Seignor to come and hear their complaints and their menaces. Strange mode of exercising the right of petition!

† There existed a usage characteristic not only of the Janizaries, but of the whole Turkish nation. In order to receive his quarterly pay every Janizary was obliged to appear before the chief of his *oda*, called the *tchor-badji*, (giver of soup,) and on quitting this description of colonel, he deposited, on a carpet placed for the purpose, what he thought proper to leave of his pay. The poor give to the rich, the little to the great—it is a sort of homage.

* A Turkish army is composed, besides the Janizaries, of feudal troops, a disorderly assemblage, rather burdensome than useful; the troops of Pashas, and the corps of the *Seratcoulis* (frontier troops) which constitute the principal force. The Porte has also standing corps of artillery and cavalry. Among the last the most considerable, that of the Spahis, which costs the state very dear, is no better disciplined than the Janizaries. A horde of valets, of suttlers, and higglers of all kinds, pretty nearly in number to the combatants, always encumbers a Turkish camp.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

DR. FRANKLIN.

The leading property of Dr. Franklin's mind—great as it was—the faculty, which made him remarkable, and sat him apart from other men,—the generator, in truth, of all his power—WAS GOOD SENSE—only plain, good sense—nothing more. He was not a man of genius; there was no brilliancy about him, little or no fervor; nothing like poetry or eloquence; and yet—by the sole untiring, continual operation of this humble, unpretending quality of the mind, he came to do more in the world of science; more in council, more in the revlution of empires, (uneducated—or self-educated as he was,) than five hundred others might have done; each with more genius, more fervor, more eloquence, more brilliance.

He was born of English parents, in Boston, Massachusetts, New England, about 1706, we believe. When a lad he ran away to Philadelphia. After a long course of self-denial, hradship, and wearing disappointment which nothing but his frugal, temperate, courageous good sense carried him through, he became to be, successively, a journeyman printer, (or pressman rather, on account of his great bodily strength,) in a London printing office,* editor and publisher, at home in Philadephia, of many papers, which had a prodigious influence on the temper of his countrymen; agent for certain colonies to this government;—an author of celebrity;—a philosopher, whose reputation has gone over the whole of the learned world;—a very able negotiator;—a statesman;—a minister plenipotentiary to France, of whose king he obtained, while the Bourbons were in their glory, by his great moderation, wisdom, and republican address, a treaty, which enabled our thirteen colonies of North America to laugh all the power of Great Britain, year after year, to scorn;—yes, all these things did Benjamin Franklin, by virtue alone, of his *good common sense*.

He died in 1790, "full of years and honors," the pripe the very foundations of which he had helped into the appointed place, with his own powerful hands. He was one of the few—the priesthood of liqerty—that stood up undismayed, unmoved, while the ark of *their* salvation thundered and shook and lightened in their faces; putting all of them, their venerable hands upon it, nevertheless; and abiding the issue while the Declaration of Independence went forth like the noies of a trumpet to the four corners of the earth. He lived until he heard the warlike flourish echoing through the general solitudes of America—the roar of battle, on every side of him—all Europe in commotion--her over-peopled empires riotous with a new spirit—his country quietly taking her place among the nations. What more could be wished?—Nothing. It was time to give up the ghost.

He was a great, and of course a good man. We have but few things to lay seriously to his charge, very few; and after all, when we look about us, recollecting as we do the great good which he has done *every where*; the little mischief he has *done*, the less than little that he ever meditated *any where*, in all his life, to the cause of humanity, we have no heart, we confess it again, to speak unkindly of him. The evil that Benjamin Franklin did, in the whole of his fourscore years, and upwards, of life, was in comparison with his good works, but as dust in the balance.

* The very press, at which he worked is now in possession of Messrs. Balis—Great Queen's Street, Lincoln's Fields----near the place where Franklin worked.

Ross Banksiae, or Bankeian Multiflora Ross.—The merits of this species of Rose seem to be but little known, which is doubtless the cause of its being yet so rarely cultivated in our gardens. It is a beautiful evergreen, and about as hardy as the common multiflora. The foliage is of a fine glossy hue, and the plant is entirely thornless. The flowers are double and perfectly white, about the size of a quarter of a dollar, and of delightful fragrance, resembling the odour of the violet. It grows with surprising vigor, and throws out its numerous shoot to a great length. A plant of it is mentioned in the transactions of the London Horticultryal, Society, which covers a space of 40 feet. Indeed, in a rich soil, and where it is allowed space for expansion, the development and extension of its branches will take place with astonishing rapidity. The flowers come out in numerous clusters, in the same manner as the Grenville Rose, and the two may be considered among the most beautiful appendages that can be added to our American flower gardens.

MEDICAL SCIENCE, &c.

People in general suppose, that by extracting and insulating what they conceive to be the nutritious principle or principles of any given alimentary substance, they are able with greater certainty and effect to nourish the body of the sick and delicate; thus we continually hear of strong beef tea, pure arrow-root jelly, and the like, prepared with great care for such persons. But many persons will be much surprised to hear, that a dog fed on the sterongest beef tea alone rapidly emaciates, and diest within a short period, and that precisely the same consequences would ensue on confining the strongest man to the same food. It is also a fact, that a dog fed on fine white bread (usually considered far the most nuitritive kind of bread) and water, both at discretion does not live beyond the fifteenth day; and that a rabbit or Guinea pig, fed on the best wheat alone, dies with all the symptoms of starvation commonly within a fortnight and sometimes much sooner; same effects follow if they are fed on oats or barley. An ass fed with rice boiled in water, does not survive above a fortnight. The reason of all this is, that a diversity of aliment, and a certain bulk are essential to nutrition; and it teaches us that we ought never to confine any individual, especially if sick, to one or two sorts of concentrated food, and that we should not endeavor to combine too much nutriment in too small a space.—When so given, it will even in health, be followed by fermentation instead of digestion, as it is proved by the fact that pure arrow-root jelly taken alone or, with the slightest addition of any other substance, almost invariably acidulates on the stomach, and it does not nourish. It follows, that strong soup, beef tea, arrow-root, animal jellies, and all such articles of diet should at all times be taken with some other aliamentary substance, and particularly with bread.

RELIGIOUS.

The commencement of religion is not indicated by any exact order or method of divine manifestation.

The change which takes place, is a change in the affections. A change from selfishness to benevolence;—from sin to holiness; and from a supreme love to the creature to a supreme love of God.—This benevolence is in its nature, that love which the law of God requires, and which when perfect, is the fulfilling of the law. In its earliest existence, it is the generic principle of the Christian's graces, every one of them being only love or holiness, diversified in its operations, and distinguished by other names, as it terminates in different objects. Thus, repentance is the sorrow which a holy mind feels for sin; and faith is the affectionate reliance of a sanctified heart, upon Christ; and resignation is acquiescence in the divine will; and meekness is self possession, and good will toward enemies under circumstances of provocation; and brotherly love is the complacency which one Christian feels for another Christain. But if the question were urged: Which of these Christain graces actually exists a first in the soul? the answer must be, That on which the mined's eye is fixed, when the sacred principle of holy love commences its operation in the soul, and which, of crouse, will correspond in some degree with the kind of instruction which is given and the particular points of the divine character and government, which have engaged the attention, and interested the feelings. If a man born blind, should he suddenly restored to sight, what external object would he see first? Undoubtedly, that which happened to be in the line of vision, when his eyes were first opened. In the same manner, when the eye of the understanding is first opened, that specific affection wakes first, which is first called for, by that divine object which is first presented to the mind. It may be repentance, or submission, or faith, or love to enemies, or brotherly love, or a spirit of prayer, as the object in the mind's eye shall call forth the specific holy affection.

This account corresponds with the phenomena of conversion. Scarcely any two persons commence a spiritual existence with precisely the same views and affections. Nor is there any thing more hopeless than the attempts to reduce to method or order, the first movements of divine life in the soul; nor any fear of young Christians more unfounded, or more common, than that their experience may be deceptive, because in the first religious exercises of other persons, they do not find the exact image and superscription of their own. The wind bloweth where it listeth, and thou hearest the sound thereof, but canst not tell whence it cometh, and whither it goeth: so is every one that is born of the Spirit.—There is amidst indefinite circumstantial variety, a universal general likeness: as the constituent parts of the human countenance are the same though combined with all that difference of color and proportions, which constitutes the evidence of individuality.

[*Spirit of the Pilgrims.*

When all the blandishments of life are gone,
The *coward* sneaks to death—the *brave* live on